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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/604,065	06/25/2003	Masuhiro Natsuhara	39.015-AG	1064
29453 7	590 12/01/2005		EXAMINER	
JUDGE PAT		KACKAR, RAM N		
RIVIERE SHUKUGAWA 3RD FL. 3-1 WAKAMATSU-CHO			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	A-SHI, HYOGO, 662	2-0035	1763	
JAPAN			DATE MAILED: 12/01/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)
		10/604,065	NATSUHARA ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Ram N. Kackar	1763
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports.	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLEMENTED IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DISTRICT IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DISTRICT IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DISTRICT IS LONGER IN THE MAILING DISTRICT IS LONGER IN THE MAILING DISTRICT IS LONGER IN THE MAILING DEPLY WITH THE MAILING TH	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION (136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 S</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under the	s action is non-final.  nce except for formal matters, pro	
Dispositi	on of Claims		
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□ 8)□ <b>Applicati</b> 9)□ 10)□	Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or  on Papers  The specification is objected to by the Examine  The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc  Applicant may not request that any objection to the  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	or election requirement.  er.  epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a)[	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign  All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document  2. Certified copies of the priority document  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document  application from the International Bureau  ee the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
2)	(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date none.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Niori et al (US 5280156).

Niori et al disclose a wafer holder having an electrical circuit inside it (Fig 8) and electrodes to supply power to the heating circuit (8) and an electrode to supply power to the electrostatic chuck (7A). The electrodes supplying power to the heating circuit appear to be at the periphery (8) and to the chuck at the center. The 10% of thickness would typically be 1-2 mm. The spacing between the electrodes therefore (typically 75-100 mm) would be several times the minimum required distance. The material of the wire 8 is disclosed to be tungsten.

The newly added limitation of the temperature uniformity being within  $\pm 1$  percent is an intended use limitation and does not point to any structure. However since the uniformity is presumably due to the structure claimed and found in the prior art, disclosed prior art is capable of this functional limitation.

3. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Soma et al (US 5231690).

Soma et al disclose a wafer holder having an electrical circuit inside it (Fig 2, 3A and 3B) and electrodes to supply power to the circuit (8). The electrodes supplying power to the circuit

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appear to be at the center and at the periphery (8). The 10% of thickness would typically be 1-2 mm. The spacing between the electrodes therefore (typically 75-100 mm) would be several times the minimum required distance. The material of the wire 8 is disclosed to be tungsten.

As above, the newly added limitation of the temperature uniformity being within ±1 percent is an intended use limitation and does not point to any structure. However since the uniformity is presumably due to the structure claimed and found in the prior art, disclosed prior art is capable of this functional limitation.

4. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawanabe et al (US 6133557).

Kawanabe et al disclose a wafer holder having an electrical circuit inside it (Fig 3A-12) and electrodes to supply power to the circuit (13). The wafer holder is 200mm diameter and 10mm thick (Col 13 lines 53-55). The electrodes supplying power to the circuit appear to be at the corners. The 10% of thickness is 1mm. The spacing between the electrodes therefore would several times the minimum required distance.

As above, the newly added limitation of the temperature uniformity being within  $\pm 1$  percent is an intended use limitation and does not point to any structure. However since the uniformity is presumably due to the structure claimed and found in the prior art, disclosed prior art is capable of this functional limitation.

5. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Noboru Kimura (US 5331134).

Kimura discloses a wafer holder having an electrical circuit on one side (Fig 4) and electrodes to supply power to the circuit at diametrically opposite ends on the wafer holder (4). The wafer holder is typically 200mm diameter and 10-20 mm thick. The 10% of thickness is 1-2 mm. The spacing between the electrodes therefore would be several times the minimum required distance.

As above, the newly added limitation of the temperature uniformity being within  $\pm 1$  percent is an intended use limitation and does not point to any structure. However since the uniformity is presumably due to the structure claimed and found in the prior art, disclosed prior art is capable of this functional limitation.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawanabe et al in view of Shamoulian et al (US 6572814).

Kawanabe et al disclose a wafer holder having an electrical circuit inside it (Fig 3A-12) and electrodes to supply power to the circuit (13). The wafer holder is 200mm diameter and 10mm thick (Col 13 lines 53-55). The electrodes supplying power to the circuit appear to be at the corners. The 10% of thickness is 1mm. The spacing between the electrodes therefore would several times the minimum required distance.

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Kawanabe et al do not disclose the material of the electrode supplying power to the heater element.

Shamoulian et al disclose that the electrodes for supplying power to electrodes could be tungsten or molybdenum (Col 7 lines 14-18).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have power supply electrodes to be made of tungsten or molybdenum for their use at high temperatures.

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/28/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Soma et al and Kawanabe et al show no recognition of the problem faced by the applicants, namely high temperature uniformity.

In response it is noted that claims directed to apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function.

In re Danley, 120 USPQ 528, 531, (CCPQ 1959); "Apparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does" (Emphasis in original) Hewlett-Packard Co. V. Bausch & Lomb Inc., 15USPQ2d 1525, 1 528 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and a claim containing a (recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus" if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim Ex parte Masham, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987). Also see MPEP 2114.

#### Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ram N. Kackar whose telephone number is 571 272 1436. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 A.M to 5:P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Parviz Hassanzadeh can be reached on 571 272 1435. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ram Kackar AU 1763